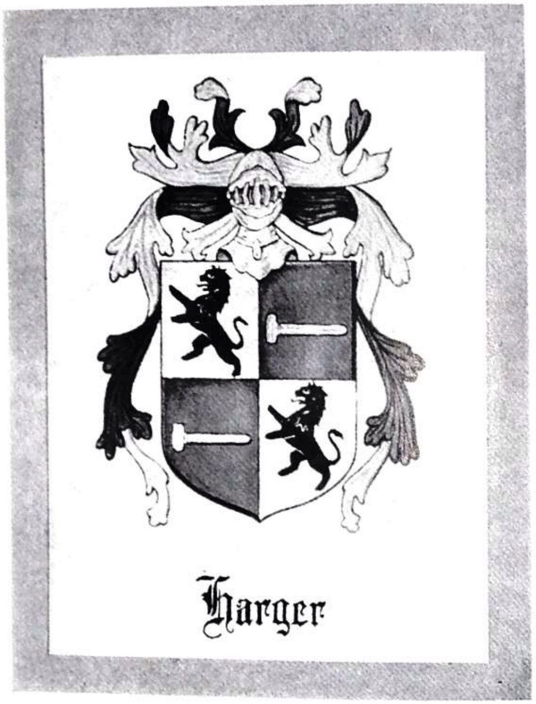
THE HARGER
and ALLIED FAMILIES



The HARGER *and* ALLIED FAMILIES

LOIS HARGER PARKER

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To the Younger Generation

THREE HUNDRED YEARS seems a long time in a family, yet it is twice the age of our country. Our ancestors, who came to America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, had the courage to consider the advantages of bringing up their families under pioneer conditions instead of remaining in a settled country, where chance for improvement was infrequent. They must have hoped that freedom to progress as far as they were able, to govern themselves and to worship as they thought best, was worth the sacrifice. Nearly all came with families of little children.

Love of adventure, the spirit of liberty, beckoning from the frontiers of civilization, and the restlessness which seizes an uncommon people in rebellion against the routine of ordered life, led Englishmen to take advantage of the colonial expansion policy of the government. Next to the governing class were the yeomanry, free and proud owners of small farms, noted for their industry and independence of spirit. They had energy, initiative, character and property.

They knew how to till the soil, rotate and care for crops, manage laborers and conserve their interests. They, more than the gentry, furnished economic managers to direct the development of colonies in America. Although the Pilgrims came to America largely for their consciences' sake the government's expansion policy was responsible for the transport to the Colonies of the English people. Here they reproduced, in a great measure, the civilization of the mother country.

The colonists, who began coming with the formation of the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1629, belonged to the middle

strata of English Society. They were not radicals in religion, although they wanted modern reforms in the Church of England. They had capital of their own. A few possessed large landed estates, some were scholars, some wealthy merchants and some came from the professional classes. Many were younger sons, ambitious for land of their own. All despairing of peace and liberty at home, after the devastating years of civil war, decided to migrate to the New World.

The first arrivals lived in villages with stockades to protect them from the Indians, working their farms outside the settlement. As each generation developed, the younger sons moved on to new frontiers. They lived under primitive conditions which their forefathers in the mother country would probably have scorned. But there always was good land farther west and they were self-confident, strong and eager for a better chance than they felt would be theirs in a settled community.

In our family nearly all were farmers until after the middle of the nineteenth century. All were good citizens with devoted families, but without distinction except in their own communities. Their stories represent early America. As you visualize these courageous pioneers and realize that their kind brought our country to the high stage of development we enjoy today, I hope that history will have a more personal meaning for you. They have left a fine heritage. From their ambitions, struggles and courage your character has been formed.

All the information here given has been taken from published books, town and other public records and from family tradition passed on to persons now living.

L. H. P.

Hinsdale, Illinois

CHAPTER I

Harger

OUR FIRST Harger ancestor in America, Jabez, came here in 1654. The earliest records say that the Hargers came from Denmark, which is probably true since they lived in the section where the Danes settled after the Danish invasion, before the Norman Conquest. Jabez was the only one to come here so early; his descendants are scattered all over the United States, although not in great numbers. There are Hargers in England now, mostly stemming from Yorkshire, with one family at least living in Settle, Yorkshire, where Joseph Harger is president of Harger Brothers, Limited, House Furnishers. Some Hargers have come to this country from Germany, having arrived in the 1870s. According to the College of Heralds in London the Harger coat-of-arms was bestowed and used in the eleventh century for excellence in developing hydraulic machinery (the water wheel). The lions and armored head-piece indicate that the Harger who first used it was a member of the King's Guard. The colors are azure and silver with some gold and black.

JABEZ HARGER came from Settle, West Riding, Yorkshire. This part of Central England is mountainous with one of its highest peaks, Whernside (2,414 feet), not far from Settle. There are broad moors where the raising of sheep, pastured on the limestone

hills, and the manufacture of woolens have been among the chief industries. The fine clay available has been used in potteries, and some of the land is fertile enough for successful farming. Settle lies near the joining of the Aire and Ribble rivers where the old main roads ran north. In Yorkshire are many ancient castles and the finest and most complete of the ruined abbeys. During the Civil War of the seventeenth century much bitter fighting took place there. In 1644 the Fairfaxes secured the East and West Ridings and Cromwell captured the south part of the county.

In 1654 Jabez embarked from Plymouth with a party of Huguenots from France when they put in there for water on their way to America. They landed at the place now called New Rochelle. One book says that Jabez brought with him iron and other metal to start a sawmill. It says also that he was a counsellor on the boat, coming over, and was much sought after for advice. He soon went to Stratford, (Connecticut). He purchased Lot 59 on Sentinel Hill, part of the original plat from the British Crown, and built his sawmill on the Naughatuck River.

He married Margaret Tomlinson November 5, 1662. She was the daughter of Henry Tomlinson who was baptised in St. Peter's Church, Parish of St. Werburgh in Derby, Derbyshire, England, in 1606. His parents were George and Marie Tomlinson. Orcutt, the historian, says, "The family belonged to the landed gentry with a coat-of-arms signifying inheritance from a long line of influential men and the family running back several hundred years in the same place."

Margaret was born in England in 1642 and with her family came to Milford Center in 1652. In 1656 they moved to Stratford where her father bought from Joshua Atwater an estate which he had purchased from Wm. Queenby, one of the original proprietors of the town. Henry Tomlinson built and operated the inn.

"The Housatonic" by Chard Powers Smith, published in 1946, gives in the first chapter, called "The Pioneers of Stratford" an interesting picture of those days:

"Stratford was settled in 1639 and called Pequannocks and also Cuphead. Of its thirty families some came from Wethersfield in Connecticut and the rest from England with the Reverend Adam Blakeman. By 1657 the colony was an industrious community on a comfortable subsistence basis. There were substantial clapboard houses, some casement windows with glass, and good chimneys. There was a mill, a large Meeting House and the Inn. The town had imported grass and flowers, picket fences, orchards and a village green. The settlers had come to America for better living conditions and to escape religious intolerance as well as political turmoil, and were intelligent and critical.

"Of only slightly less importance than the spiritual and political legacies of the Puritans was their intellectual legacy. For them religious experience was not only an emotional but an intellectual affair. * * * The bulk of the colonists came from the educated classes —four-fifths of the families of Connecticut were entitled to coats-of-arms. It seems almost incredible today that these people, many of whom we could call students, not accustomed to physical hardship, lived in perpetual mortal danger on their tiny frontiers, spent all their secular waking hours in the crudest labor and then assembled twice on Sunday and again on 'lecture day,' usually Thursday, in an unheated, often windowless, meeting house with slabs for seats. Here they not only endured but insisted on one to two hour sermons of scholastic refinement. Out of this eagerness and vitality came most of our educational tradition. * * * The Puritan plantations generally had schools going as soon as churches and before everyone was well under cover. * * * By 1640 each of

the three colonies (Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven) required every plantation to maintain a school."

Jabez and Margaret lived in Stratford a year and their first child, Samuel, was born there. Then Jabez sold the sawmill and bought property in Derby where the other eight children were born. Jabez died there in 1678 but "his widow and children long survived and took rank among the leading people of the Housatonic Valley." Their children were:

Samuel, born September 29, 1662.
Sarah, born February 5, 1666.
Anna, born February 23, 1668. She married John Chatfield in 1684. John Bronson Alcott and Louisa M. Alcott were descendants of theirs.
Mary, born February 17, 1670, died 1673.
Abagail, born March 2, 1671.
Mary, born in 1673, the second of the name.
Ebenezer, born December 25, 1674.
Abraham, born April 1, 1677, married Hannah Riggs.
JABEZ, born in 1679 after his father died.

JABEZ, the second, married Anna Gilbert January 24, 1705, and took as a second wife Ann Tibbals. His children were:

EPHRAIM, born October 19, 1705.
Hannah, born in April, 1707.
Ann, born September 25, 1708.
Benjamin, born April, 1715.
Jehoadan, born in 1718, married Benjamin Tomlinson.
Comfort, born in 1720, married Eliphalet Hotchkiss.
Samuel, born in 1723.
Margaret
Elizabeth
Jabez

EPHRAIM, 1705, married June 5, 1735, Mary Humphrey, daughter of Capt. James Humphrey. Their children were:

Abraham, died in infancy.
Sarah, born December 24, 1739.
Margaret, born November 26, 1741.
BENJAMIN, born December 22, 1743.
Abraham, born October 26, 1745.

BENJAMIN, 1743, married Amy Tuttle in 1768. Their children were:

Benjamin, born in 1769.
Sarah, born in 1771.
Ephraim, born in 1774.
Lucina, born in 1776.
JOSEPH, born in 1779.

Amy was the daughter of Joseph Tuttle, born in 1692, who was captain of the Train Band and quartermaster of troops in East Haven. He moved to Derby in 1751. His wife was Mercy Thompson, born in 1696, daughter of John and Mercy Mansfield Thompson who willed much property to their children.

The first Tuttle to come to America was William, who came to Boston in the "Planter" in April, 1635. With his wife, Elizabeth, he moved to New Haven in 1638 with a group led by a wealthy London merchant, Theophilus Eaton, and a famous church leader, John Davenport. Richard Alling and Abraham Doolittle, also ancestors of ours, were in the same party.

Joseph, born in 1640, son of William, married in 1667 Hannah, daughter of Capt. Thomas Munson, who came to Boston in 1634 on the "Elizabeth."

Joseph, born in 1668 at Milford, Connecticut, married in 1691 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sanford, born in

1671. Her mother was a Paine. Their son was Joseph, the father of Amy.

JOSEPH, born in 1779 in Derby, married Hannah M. He died in Chatham Center in 1850 and is buried in the family cemetery on the farm near there. Hannah died in 1861 in Saratoga where she had gone to live after Joseph's death. She is buried in the Chatham cemetery in the Harris family lot.

In 1816 they moved to Chatham Center, New York. They built an attractive farm home on a hill top about three miles from the village, on property purchased from Sylvanus Mott. Across the road from the house is the cemetery containing tombstones for several neighbors besides these Hargers: Joseph, died January 3, 1850; Sylvanus, died 1824, aged forty-one and Joel who died in 1824 at the age of twenty. Sylvanus and Joel must have been cousins of Joseph who came from Derby. After Joseph died, another Sylvanus Harger bought the farm. Deeds of property belonging to Cyrenus, dated 1823 and 1829, and of Edmund, dated 1855, are on record at the Court House in Hudson. Edward and Lydia A. Harger of Toledo, Ohio are mentioned in some of the papers as children of Sylvanus Harger. The children of Joseph and Hannah were:

MILTON, born in 1808 in Derby. He married Abby Mariah Rowland in Chatham. She was born in 1808 and was the daughter of Ezra Rowland who was town collector in 1818 and 1830, and justice of the peace in 1850. She had a brother, Ezra, who later moved to Galesburg, Michigan. In 1795 a Seth Rowland was elected "fence viewer" and was listed on the real estate tax list in 1801.

Chloe, who married Daniel Harris, and lived in Chatham.

Amy, who married John Angell, and also continued to live in Chatham.

CHAPTER II

A Westward Call

MILTON and Abby Rowland Harger moved to Phelps, New York, in 1836 and bought a farm where they lived near town. Abby died in 1851 and was buried in Newark not far away. Milton later married Elizabeth Lord whom his grandson remembers as a fine motherly woman whom they all loved. In 1871 they moved to the town of Phelps where Milton purchased a beautiful, large brick house on Main Street, across the street from the home of Dr. W. A. Howe. It has since been torn down.

The children of Milton and Abby were:

Horace, born in 1839. He married Sarah Mack whose father founded Macksville, Kansas. They went to Galesburg, Michigan and then to Macksville.

HENRY, born February 20, 1840 and died August 13, 1896.

Maria, married John Mills and moved to Herkimer County, New York.

A former resident of Phelps wrote, "I remember Mr. Harger as a stately old gentleman whose iron-gray hair curled upward under a broad hat brim. Every morning he passed through a white picket gate, making his way toward the post office while I observed him through the front windows of my father's library."

Milton Harger was one of Phelps' important citizens. He was a trustee and steward of the Methodist Church and a generous con-

tributor to it. The account of his funeral pays great tribute to his wisdom and helpfulness. Ministers of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches and two from Rochester and Waterloo took part in the services.

HENRY was born February 20, 1840, on the homestead near Phelps. He went to the Phelps Academy and the Wesleyan Academy at Lima. On December 9, 1861, he married Martha Densmore who lived at Seneca Castle with her mother's family.

Henry and his bride began married life on a farm not far from the Harger homestead. There they lived until 1879. There were born three sons:

CHARLES MOREAU, 1863, who was named for his mother's brother and his father's friend, Moreau Crosby, whose father was head of the schools in Phelps.

Harry Milton, 1867-1934.

Wilbur Densmore, 1870-1946.

It was a religious family. The father was superintendent of Methodist Sunday School and a trustee of the church; the mother active in all church organizations. The children attended the district school and later the Union School in Phelps, three miles away. When the family moved to Kansas, Charles went to the three year high school there and then went back to Phelps and lived with his grandfather to have his last year in an Academy there, being graduated as Valedictorian of his class.

In 1879, responding to the call of the West then sweeping the Empire state, the family moved to Abilene, Kansas. Land was cheap and a half section was purchased, partly on time. An incident of the unkindness of fate came the second year. Kansas is a wheat state. On the farm had been sowed two hundred acres and the crop showed promise of an abundant yield. This was enough, with the high price prevalent, to pay off the mortgage. The fields turned

from green to gold, and waved in the June sun. The binders were contracted to begin the harvest on Monday. On Friday the clouds began to gather in the southwest, dashing rain was followed by sheets of hail that swept over thousands of acres—including the Harger field. When it was over the wheat was gone—not a bushel could be saved. The farm was lost.

Moving to town the father started a real estate office, the sons got jobs of various kinds. The father and mother kept their interest in the church and in cultural activities of the growing little city. The mother was an organizer of the Twentieth Century Club and of the City Library Association and was long the teacher of a large Sunday School class of young women. Her father, Zorah Densmore, came to live with them and died in 1898.

Henry Harger died suddenly in the night August 13, 1896. After her father died, Martha Harger lived with her son, Charles, until she passed away March 4, 1917. Both are buried in the Abilene cemetery.

They were devoted parents and grandparents. There was time only for the oldest grandchild to have a few memories of the adored grandfather. The grandmother seemed always to have been part of the family life. She loved to read to the children and do fine sewing on their dresses. She had fascinating stories about her early life in "York State." She loved to paint and let the children share her joy in it. Her ideals were high and she took great pride in her family. She spent some summers in Denver with her son, Wilbur, and his wife, Maude, and their two boys, Carl and Henry; and with Harry and his wife, Estella.

Harry, the second son, went to Denver after he was grown and there married. Later they moved to San Francisco where Harry died in 1934. They had no children.

Wilbur, the youngest son, married Maude Greenman in 1897. Their children are:

Carl Wilbur, born in Denver, Colorado, April 4, 1899, went to the Colorado School of Mines in Fort Collins. Just before graduating he enlisted in the submarine service in the first World War. After he was discharged he stayed in the Naval Reserve and took a position with the Detroit Edison Company. He married Tess Luloff of Detroit, March 28, 1931. He was called into service in 1940 and spent several years with the Navy on patrol service in Alaska. He was Chief Petty Officer and stayed in the Navy until he was retired in 1948. He returned to the Detroit Edison and lives in Detroit. The children of Carl and Tess Harger are:

Donald, born February 6, 1935.

Dorothy, born May 5, 1936.

Andrea, born April 25, 1938.

Henry, born March 9, 1901 in Denver.

CHARLES MOREAU was born on the family farm near Phelps on January 23, 1863. In early youth he enjoyed reading and although secular books were frowned on in the household he succeeded in acquiring the novels of Charles Dickens, then being published in pamphlets. He enjoyed every copy of the Youth's Companion he could secure and he loved school, being graduated at 18 Valedictorian of his class. More of his story is told in a separate section of this history. On October 3, 1889, he married Blanche Bradshaw of Hope, born November 27, 1871. She was a beautiful girl not eighteen until the next month. They came to Abilene where Charles was a newspaper reporter and lived with Charles' parents on North Buckeye just above Seventh Street. Lois Blanche, the oldest daughter, was born there. Soon they moved to West Third Street where Ruth was born. The town then was growing fast and even had a street car system with the horsedrawn cars running the full length of Third Street. In 1893 Charles and Blanche bought a large house across the street and it has been the family home ever since. It has been remodeled several times and has always had all the modern conveniences as soon as they were available. Dorothy Jean was born March 4, 1908. She was a beautiful child, a joy to everyone.

LOIS was born February 8, 1891, and went through the public schools finishing in 1909, the Salutatorian of her class and one of two editors of the year book. She went to the University of Kansas where she belonged to Kappa Alpha Theta and to Pi Gamma Sigma, an education society. She wrote for the Kansan and the Oread magazine, was a member of the YWCA cabinet and was one of the editors of the class annual. She was graduated in 1913, Phi Beta Kappa. She taught English in the Concordia High School one year and was married June 2, 1915, to Ross Isaac Parker of Kansas City, Missouri, whom she had known in college. He was graduated from the Engineering school in 1912. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi, Theta Tau and Tau Beta Pi. Ross went to the General Electric Company in Schenectady in June, completed the Test and went to the Lighting Department. They lived in Schenectady until the spring of 1919 when Ross was transferred to the Chicago office.

Ross and Lois lived in Oak Park until 1927 when they built a home in Hinsdale and moved there in December. In Oak Park they joined the Congregational Church and in Hinsdale belong to the Union Church. They are members of the Hinsdale Golf Club of which Ross has been president and a board member several times. Ross served two terms on the school board and later Lois did, also. Ross belongs to the University Club in Chicago, to the Chicago Club, and to the Engineers' Club. He has been manager of the

Central Station Division, and manager of the Central District Apparatus Department. He is now Commercial Vice-President of the General Electric Company in charge of the Central District.

Their home is 726 South Elm Street. Their children are:

ELIZABETH JEAN, born in Schenectady, October 1, 1917;
ROSS ISAAC junior, born in Oak Park, December 21, 1920;
LOIS HARGER, born in Hinsdale, October 25, 1929.

ELIZABETH JEAN PARKER was born in Schenectady, October 1, 1917. She went to primary school in Oak Park and continued in the public schools when the family moved to Hinsdale. She made a splendid record in high school and took part in many outside activities. At graduation she was Salutatorian in her class. She went to De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, and there was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. For her journalism work she was chosen a member of the Theta Sigma Phi and was the chapter's delegate to its convention in California. She was the first woman editor of the De Pauw, the student newspaper, and was selected as a member of Mortar Board, senior women's honorary society. She was graduated in 1939. After finishing college she took a position with the Telephone Company in Chicago.

On June 27, 1942, Elizabeth married James Richard Ware, born January 10, 1916, at Montclair, New Jersey. James is the son of Bertha Snedeker Ware and Chauncey Brettel Ware of Montclair. He was graduated with a degree in Engineering from Cornell University in 1937. He is a member of Delta Phi and of Tau Beta Pi.

His father was born July 1, 1875, in Elmira, New York, the son of William McMann Ware, born March 22, 1840, in Danville, Pennsylvania, and Mary Fowler Ware, born October 24,

1843, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. They were married April 29, 1866, in Elmira.

Bertha Elizabeth Snedeker was born December 11, 1878, in Morristown, Ohio, the daughter of Nicholas Benton Snedeker, born near Cameron, West Virginia, and Emma Marsh Snedeker, born in Fulton, Ohio. Nicholas was the son of William Snedeker and Ann Wellman Snedeker. The Snedekers went from the Netherlands to England and from there came to America. Rudolph Wellman, 1758-1831, came to America from the Netherlands in 1774 and served in the Revolutionary War. He married Agnes Archer, 1760-1834. Their son, James, married Sarah Palmer and their daughter Ann married William Snedeker.

James is a member of the Research Engineering Department of the Electro-Motive Division of General Motors, located near La Grange, Illinois. He and Elizabeth live in Hinsdale.

JAMES PARKER, their son, was born May 10, 1943;
PRISCILLA JEAN was born July 2, 1945.

ROSS ISAAC PARKER junior, was born in Oak Park, December 21, 1920, and lived there until he was almost seven. He loved sports but always had some project on which he was working. He constructed and drove several small cars and built a theatre large enough for the manipulation of foot-high puppets which he helped make and for which he wrote plays. He had a whole set of drums which he used all through school in the school orchestra and band. He played football in high school and helped start the high school newspaper on which he worked as advertising manager until he was graduated in 1938.

He went to Harvard, arriving during the great hurricane. There he was on the staff of the Crimson and did a great deal of skiing. At Cambridge he met Ann Ward, who was a student at Radcliffe. Both were graduated in 1942. Ross went to the General

Electric Company where he completed the Test and then went to the Denver office where he serviced the B-29 planes at Lowry Field. In October 1945 he entered the Service and was sent to Iwo Jima to continue his work on B-29 planes. There he was made Staff Sergeant. He was discharged in September 1946. On September 28, 1946 he and Ann Ward, born November 14, 1920, were married in his grandfather's home in Abilene. Ann was born in Chicago, the daughter of Neil Callen Ward, born in St. Joseph, Michigan, the son of Mary Ann and Henry Ward. Her mother was Mary Ann Cronin, the daughter of Lawrence and Mary Ann O'Malley Cronin.

They have one daughter, Mary Ann, born August 10, 1947. They lived first in Schenectady where Ross was an engineer with the General Electric Company, and then moved to Boston where he is in the Lamp Department. Their home is in Cambridge.

LOIS HARGER PARKER was born after the family moved to Hinsdale on October 25, 1929. She went to the Hinsdale public schools having three years in high school and going to Monticello Preparatory School at Godfrey, Illinois, for her senior year. In high school she took part in many school activities and was on the High Times staff for two years. During her last year there she was one of the two editors. She was graduated at Monticello in 1947 and went to the Junior College there for her freshman year.

At the Golf Club she was champion swimmer, being the leader of her age group year after year. She won the Junior Golf trophy in 1946 and 1947. At Monticello she was a star in the swimming pageants and took part in the school horse shows as a member of the Hobby Horse Club. She is now attending De Pauw University.

RUTH MOREAU HARGER was born November 30, 1892, in Abilene and went through the Abilene schools, taking only three years to high school. She was a fearless pony and, afterwards, horseback rider and startled the town with her ability to perform on the

rings and high bar which were hung in the side yard. She entered the University of Kansas where she was a recognized leader. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta, a reporter on the Daily Kansan, was elected to the Quill Club, and was graduated in 1914 with the degrees of B. A., and B. S. in Education. She taught English in the Winfield High School and the Abilene High School. In 1917 she married Giles Sanford Maxwell of the General Electric Company and has lived ever since in Schenectady. She has served on the Board of the Girl Scouts and on the Board of the Children's Home. During the war she was chairman of the Home Service committee of the Red Cross, giving long hours daily to this important work.

Giles Sanford Maxwell was born in Sabetha, Kansas, April 24, 1884. He was graduated from the University of Kansas with a B. S. in Engineering in 1905. He entered the employ of the General Electric Company immediately after Commencement. He and Ruth were married June 5, 1917. Their children are:

Moreau Sanford, born July 7, 1918.
Constance, born October 23, 1921.

MOREAU SANFORD MAXWELL was born July 7, 1918, and went through the Schenectady public schools, being graduated from the high school in 1935. When he was just started in school he became interested in Indian relics to be found around Schenectady and Lake George, where the family spent the summers. He started a museum of his own and while still in grammar school gave talks to the school classes about it. He spent two years at the University of Arizona then transferred to the University of Chicago where he received a B. A. degree in 1939. He spent a year in archaeological excavation in southern Illinois and then started his graduate work at the University of Chicago. In February of 1942 he enlisted in the Navy for pilot training and was commissioned an Ensign June 1,

1943. On June 11, 1943, he married Eleanor Wright of Harrisburg, Illinois, at Washington.

From October, 1943, to December, 1944, Moreau was stationed in the Solomon Islands flying dive bombers, primarily in strikes against the Japanese-held islands of Rabaul, Kavieng, Babale and others in the group. He was retired from the Service, a Lieutenant, senior grade, late in 1945 and in January 1946 began again his graduate studies at the University of Chicago. He received his M. A. degree in June, 1947. In September, 1946 he began teaching at Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, Assistant Professor of Anthropology.

Moreau Sanford junior, was born in Schenectady, October 19, 1945. He is always known as "Sandy."

Howard Allen, born September 3, 1948, at Schenectady.

Eleanor Wright Maxwell was born March 23, 1917, at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, the daughter of Frank and Marjorie Seibert Wright. During the war she was a secretary in the Coast Guard and while in Washington sponsored the Coast Guard Cutter, Manitou, at Baltimore.

CONSTANCE MAXWELL was born October 23, 1921, in Schenectady. She went to the Brown grammar school and the Schenectady High School. She was graduated from Smith College in 1942 with "High Honor" for Special Honors work in French. She entered the Navy and was commissioned an Ensign in October 1942. Her work with the USNR was in communications. She was released from active duty in December, 1945 with the rank of Lieutenant, senior grade. She was stationed in Washington throughout the war.

On May 4, 1946 she and Glenn Thurston Stebbins junior, of St. Louis were married in Schenectady. They live in Webster Groves, Missouri, and have a daughter, Sarah Ann, born August 10, 1947.

Glenn was born December 31, 1918 in Kansas City, Missouri, the son of Glenn Thurston and Nell Trowbridge Stebbins. He was graduated from Kansas City University and entered the Navy immediately. At the end of the war he had the rank of Lieutenant, senior grade.

DOROTHY JEAN HARGER was born March 4, 1908, at Abilene, Kansas. She went to the Abilene schools, being graduated from the high school in 1924. In 1924-25 she spent a year at Ferry Hall in Lake Forest, Illinois, and then went to Smith College. There she was president of her class, president of the Student Council, editor of the Year Book and was graduated Magna cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa in 1929.

On March 4, 1930, she was married to Herbert Donald Harris. He was born October 22, 1902, in Denver, Colorado. His father was Herbert Erastus Harris and his mother, Gyneth Floyd Harris. The family moved to Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1905 and Donald, his brother Douglas, and his sister Ella grew up there. The boys went to St. Andrew's College there and then came in 1920 to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where they spent two years. They entered Yale, the Sheffield Scientific School, and were graduated in 1927.

In 1931 Donald and Dorothy moved to Johannesburg where their three children were born. They made several trips back to the United States on business and to visit the family. Don was in business with his father and brother, importing mining and railroad machinery to South Africa. They also owned a large ranch, which was Don's special concern. There they bred fine cattle which were suited to the climate. In 1940 they came back to the United States and live in Chappaqua, New York. Their children are:

Herbert Donald junior, born April 21, 1932, now a student at Phillips Academy, Andover.

Gyneth Jean, born December 7, 1935.
Charlotte Dorothy, born December 3, 1937.

Jabez Harger married Margaret Tomlinson. Home, Derby, Connecticut.
Jabez married Anna Gilbert. Home, Derby, Connecticut.
Ephraim married Mary Humphrey. Home, Derby, Connecticut.
Benjamin married Amy Tuttle. Home, Derby, Connecticut.
Joseph married Hannah M.–Home, Chatham, New York.
Milton married Abby Rowland. Home, Phelps, New York.
Henry married Martha Densmore. Home, Phelps and Abilene, Kansas.
Charles married Blanche Bradshaw. Home, Abilene, Kansas.

Children of Charles and Blanche Harger

Lois married Ross Isaac Parker. Home, Hinsdale, Illinois.
Ruth married Giles Sanford Maxwell. Home, Schenectady, New York.
Dorothy married Herbert Donald Harris. Home, Chappaqua, New York.

CHAPTER III

The Story of Our Family

THIS CHAPTER will be a personal one, devoted to our home in Abilene, Kansas.

My father, Charles Moreau Harger, came there with his family in 1879. After two or three years in various positions, such as herding cattle, carrying surveyor's chain and selling books, he taught school. He had been graduated from the Phelps, New York, Academy and became one of the leading teachers of the county. His last position was as principal of the Hope, Kansas, schools.

Then he was able to reach the goal for which he always sought—a newspaper desk—beginning as reporter on the Abilene Daily Reflector in 1888. He was to remain at that desk for sixty years. He soon became editor of the paper, later consolidated it with the only other daily in the county and is the owner of the consolidated paper, the Daily Reflector-Chronicle with a circulation of 5,000. He was a magazine writer. His articles in the Century, Harper's Monthly, the Atlantic, Outlook, Independent, Scribner's, Saturday Evening Post, North American Review and various financial magazines, together with articles in syndicates and newspapers, make a long list. He was western correspondent of the New York Sun for years; for four years he edited a financial magazine published in Chicago. As vice president and a director of the Abilene National Bank, the largest bank in the county, for forty years, he

became familiar with business problems. He received from Baker University the honorary degree of L. H. D. and from Bethany College the degree of Litt. D.

In addition he occupied many local positions of civic activity, was a Rotarian, Mason and Shriner. For three years he was chairman of the State Board of Corrections, having charge of the State's penal institutions, and for 13 years was chairman of the State Board of Regents, having charge of the State's schools of higher education. He was a founder of the Kansas Day club which draws 2,000 Kansans to Topeka each anniversary of the state's birth; in every National Republican convention since 1908 he has been an assistant secretary. He edited a book of essays and contributed to various compilations of articles devoted to the west. He is president of the Eisenhower Foundation, honoring General Eisenhower and the Veterans of World War II.

In 1889, he married Blanche Bradshaw, who had been one of his pupils in the school teaching days, and they lived in happiness until her death January, 1943, in the house where she had lived for more than half a century.

Father delivered addresses and commencement speeches all up and down the state—universities, colleges and high schools—and made scores of other addresses. It was a busy life.

Mother was active in the club work of the city. She was president of the Literary League, of the Fifth District Federation, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Also, she took part in the social and cultural undertakings of the growing city.

Our home was a commodious dwelling near the center of town. Its long living room was half-lined with book cases; magazines and books overflowed on tables. It was the gathering place for our young crowd of high school days. Among them was Dwight D.

Eisenhower, a member of my high school class and graduating with me. He became the hero of World War II.

Ours was the one home to which came the notable visitors to the town. Writers, editors from the city, college presidents, congressmen, governors dropped in. William Allen White was a frequent visitor, Bishop W. A. Quayle, of the Methodist Church, Sheffield Ingalls, Frazier Hunt—all sorts of persons. Its doors were open to every influence that could add to the cultural development of the growing western city. Father and mother made welcome all who could advance the town's and the state's intellectual life. We children, listening, open-eyed, to the conversations about literature, education and politics, gained a wide knowledge of the world thereby.

We were brought up in a literary atmosphere. We could not help being intensely interested with all the talk of books and magazines and the visible presence of men and women writers. This aided our school work and we made records that pleased our parents.

No children could have had a happier childhood than we. When Ruth and I were five and seven, Father got for us two black and white circus ponies which were to be "wintered" in town. We had a cart for driving. The whole winter we rode and drove the ponies everywhere, even though they performed unexpected tricks. We had ponies of our own as soon as these were gone—Dolly, a brown and white Iceland pony, and Lady Exmoor, a beautiful dappled Exmoor pony of larger size, which we kept until I was graduated from high school. We had driving horses which we rode, also, and often Father would ride the horse and we the ponies.

Nearly every summer, while we were small, Mother would take us girls to Colorado for a month or more. There we lived in the mountains near Colorado Springs and Manitou. In 1907 Ruth and I spent the whole summer camping at Tabernash, across the Divide

on the Moffat Road. In 1905 we had a delightful summer at Epworth Heights on Lake Michigan.

Our barn was on the corner back of the house and there Father built a tennis court for us, the only one in town. We had skating parties and bob-sled rides and whenever there was a heavy snow Father and Mother would hire one of the few cutters in town and take us sleighing. There was nothing possible that was not done for us. When I was ill with typhoid fever in 1905 the best nurse available was kept for many weeks.

One of our most delightful summers was 1904. Father took Ruth and me to western Kansas to spend several weeks on Oak Ranch, an enormous cattle ranch near Colby, where an old Abilene friend, Frank Ball, was the manager. We lived with Mr. and Mrs. Ball at their nicely furnished cottage and we all took our meals with the cowboys. We had horses to ride anytime and were shown all the activities of ranch life. After we returned home, Mother and Father took us to the St. Louis fair.

Dorothy missed the fun of ponies and the simple country town life for by the time she was born we had a car and soon there were many cars and then paved roads and sophistication.

This is the record: I was graduated from the University of Kansas, Phi Beta Kappa; Ruth, my sister, with two degrees, from the same school—we were both Thetas; Dorothy, the baby of the family, was graduated from Ferry Hall of Lake Forest and then Smith College, Magna cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa. She was editor of the year book in each school.

All three daughters were married in the living room of the home.

At each wedding an "extra" of father's paper was distributed, giving cleverly the story of the event and amusing information about the bride and groom and attendants.

Father and Mother enjoyed touring—they motored over every

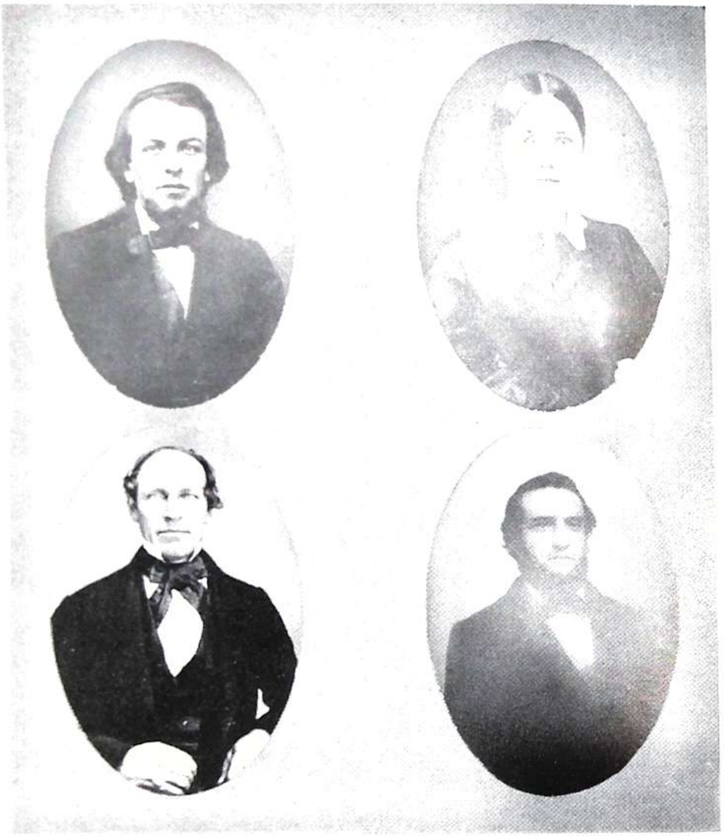






Charles Moreau Harger *Blanche Bradshaw Harger*

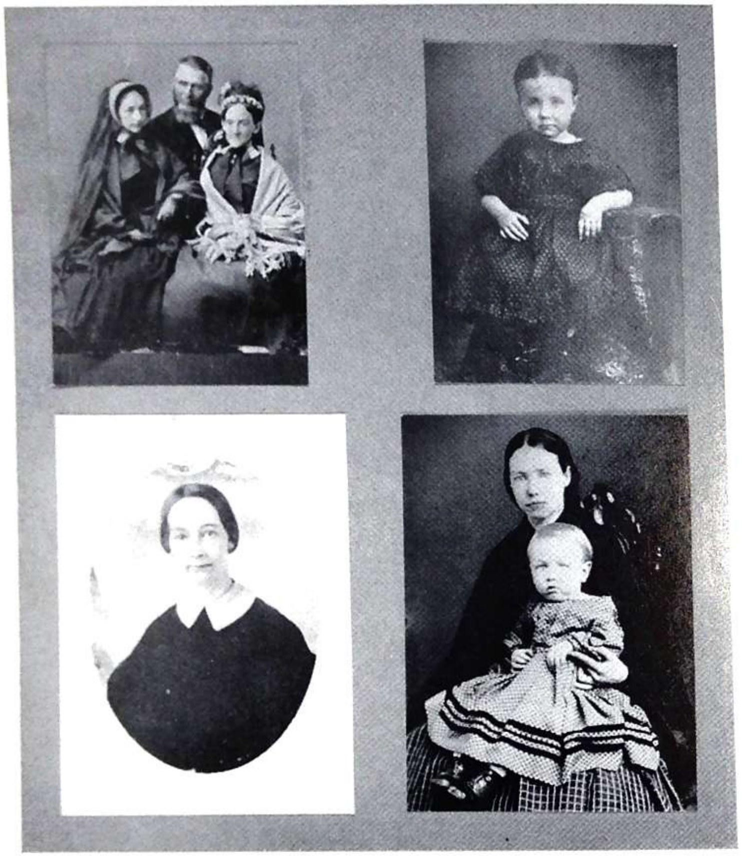
Blanche, Ruth and Lois



Henry Harger   *Martha Densmore Harger*
Milton Harger   *Zorah Densmore*



Henry Allen Parker   *Elizabeth Jaques Parker*
Mary Coffin Newby   *Micah Newby*



Hannah Newby Parker
Isaac Parker
Martha Newby Lyon

Elizabeth Jaques

Hannah Newby Parker

Martha Densmore Harger and Charles

state east of the Rockies and some west. After we children were married, they went to Europe and South Africa—Dorothy lived at the time in Johannesburg—to the Carribean and South America. Such is the story of our family.

We children still love to go back, as we do frequently, to the Kansas home where Father still lives. We cherish the friends of our youth who still reside in the city and have a sincere admiration for the charming little city in which we spent happy days.

Fate in distributing her favors has been very good to all of us.

CHAPTER IV

Bradshaw

JOHN WARWICK BRADSHAW AND CELENA PEARSON BRADSHAW

THESE NOTES are taken from information given by Blanche Bradshaw Harger about her father and mother, notes written by her father, and from the History of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, written by William T. Price, John Bradshaw's cousin, Price Brothers, Publishers, Marlington, West Virginia.

JOHN and James Bradshaw came to Augusta County, Virginia, from England in 1760. John settled on the Bull Pasture River ten miles below McDowell and James soon went on to Kentucky.

JOHN married Nancy McKamie of Parnassus in 1762 and lived on the Bull Pasture until about 1800 when they moved to Huntersville, now West Virginia. Their family consisted of Nancy, Elizabeth, Margaret Jane, James, JOHN, Thomas and William. James married Isabelle Stevens of Greenbrier County and settled on the homestead. In 1901 it was still owned by the Bradshaw family.

John is spoken of as one of the most noted men in the history of the county. The first county court was held in his house in 1822 and he gave the land for the public buildings. Through his "favorable inducements" Huntersville was chosen as county seat of Pocahontas County. He served in the Revolutionary War, with honor, as a Scout, having been called to the service at the time of Tarleton's raid on Charlottesville. Jacob Warwick, one of John Warwick Bradshaw's ancestors, was a homesteader there also. The Bradshaws and Warwicks were close friends and associates, being the leading families there, with several marriages between the families. Of John Bradshaw it was said, "In appearance his personality was striking, large and portly and scrupulously neat in his dress. He used a crutch that was profusely ornamented with silver mountings. His manners were those of an elegant gentleman of the old school." He died in 1837 and is buried in the old Huntersville cemetery, his grave marked by "the wild cherry tree."

JOHN, his son, was mentioned in the will of his grandfather, John McKamie in 1789. He married Nancy Stevens, the sister of his brother James' wife. They were the daughters of Robert Stevens who owned the ferry at Fort Spring on the Greenbrier River. They settled on a farm in the Big Valley between the Bull Pasture and Jackson rivers, and later went to Davis County, Missouri, as so many of their neighbors did. My grandfather kept in touch with his cousins in Missouri and visited them.

ROBERT, son of John, was born in Big Valley and married Evaline Deaver in 1841. She was the granddaughter of James and Sally Deaver, who are believed to have been the first settlers on Back Allegany. Sally Deaver was also the granddaughter of Jacob Warwick. Mother wrote in the book of Pocahontas County history, "Jacob Warwick was my father's great-grandfather." After the death of his wife in 1845 Robert went to Ohio and soon died there.

JOHN WARWICK BRADSHAW, 1844-1924, was born in Huntersville, Virginia. It was not until 1863 that West Virginia became a separate state. His mother died in 1845. His father and grandparents then moved to Albany, Ohio and his father died soon afterward of pneumonia. John lived with his grandparents there

until he enlisted in the Ohio Volunteers when he was sixteen. He served four years in the Union Army and had one arm so badly wounded that he never had full use of it afterwards. When he returned from the war, he married Celena Pearson of Albany, in 1866.

Lena, as she was always called, was born in 1849 and died in Herington, Kansas in 1935. Her father came to Ohio from New Jersey. He was English and Lena's mother was English and Irish. Richard Pearson Hobson of Spanish American War fame was a cousin of Lena's.

Jacob Warwick's father was John Warwick, a British lieutenant employed in surveying land grants in Pocahontas County. His family had come to Virginia from England because of political reverses there. He came to the mountains from Williamsburg between 1740 and 1750, married Elizabeth Dunlap and settled at Dunmore. He returned to England on a visit and was lost on the journey. Jacob, his son, grew up at Dunmore where his mother continued to live. He married Mary Vance, the daughter of Col. John Vance of North Carolina. He owned much land on Jackson River and Clover Lick and managed large herds of cattle and horses, continuing to live at Dunmore where all his children were born. Later the family moved to Clover Lick and built a "spacious mansion, large enough for preaching services." The main road for emigrants to Kentucky and Ohio passed by Clover Lick and many of the strangers were kept there overnight. The Warwicks were leaders of their generation, very prosperous and generous. Major Warwick was an alert and successful Indian fighter. He had seven children all of whom were prosperous and good citizens. Sally Deaver, the grandmother of Robert Bradshaw's wife, was the daughter of one of Jacob Warwick's daughters, probably Nancy and her second husband, Major William Poage.

JOHN worked in a store in Albany at first but soon he and Lena followed the Deavers who had migrated to Wisconsin. The oldest son Charles was born there. While he was still a baby they started overland to Nebraska, crossing the Mississippi at Sioux City. The young mother carried the baby in the wagon which was floated across the river. In a covered wagon train, accompanied by their friends and neighbors, they joined the great trek to the plains of the West. With oxen for power they made a journey that lasted for weeks and endured all the thrills and dangers of such a precarious undertaking. In central Nebraska they halted for a few years on a homestead in Pawnee County. Maude, Mrs. Charles Hartronft of Oklahoma, and Blanche were born there. John taught school in the winter and farmed in the summer to support the family. Then they came to Kansas, settling on a farm near Clyde. Florence, Louise and John were born there. All the privations of those days were experienced—grasshoppers took the crops and drouth killed much grain—but they prospered by hard work and careful management. Then they came to Hope in Dickinson County to run one of the leading stores of the farming community.

They were gentle and sweet and made the visits of their grandchildren joyous occasions.

BLANCHE was born November 27, 1871. On October 3, 1889, she married Charles Moreau Harger of Abilene.

John Bradshaw married Nancy McKamie. Home, Augusta County, Virginia.
John Bradshaw married Nancy Stevens, Home, Augusta County, Virginia.
Robert Bradshaw married Evaline Deaver, Home, Huntersville, Virginia.
John Warwick Bradshaw married Celena Pearson. Home, Hope, Kansas.
Blanche Bradshaw married Charles M. Harger. Home, Abilene, Kansas

CHAPTER V

Densmore

ZORAH DENSMORE, the father of Martha Densmore Harger, was born in 1812 in Seneca township, New York. His grandfather, Zora, so spelled in the Ontario County history, came to Seneca in 1790 from Conway, Massachusetts, with Captain Jonathan Whitney, his father's friend. A number of Densmores came to the Genesee Valley in the decades between 1790 and 1810—all from northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The name is spelled both Densmore and Dinsmore in the early histories. It is traditional among the Densmores that the family came to America from northern Ireland where they had gone from Ashmead on the Tweed in Scotland. The head of the family was Sir John Dinsmore.

The Scotch-Irish in the seventeenth century had moved from Scotland to the north of Ireland, a fertile region, as the natives were driven from their land by Cromwell. There they kept alive their Presbyterian faith and grew prosperous on the manufacture of linen and woolen cloth until their industry and religion brought them, also, into conflict with the authorities in England. This oppression in Ireland turned them to America as a refuge.

ABEL DINSMORE, Zora's father, came to Franklin County, Massachusetts, before 1756. He was born in Bedford, Massachusetts in 1736, the son of Thomas and Hannah Deen Dinsmore. Thomas was a weaver and was the first of the family to come to this country.

He and his wife are buried at Holley, Massachusetts. Abel's wife was named Esther. They had eleven children who are listed in the history of Conway. Zora's name is not given, probably because he left the family early and the history was written after a generation or two.

Abel served in the French and Indian wars and took part in "the last French war" in 1756. He was a captain then and also in the Revolutionary War. In 1767 he was one of the first settlers in Conway when that town was incorporated, having been "set aside" from Deerfield. There were two hundred settlers, each owning a hundred and fifty acres. Among the others was Captain Jonathan Whitney with whom Abel had fought in the Indian wars. They served on committees and as selectmen together and made a trip to Northampton to the Superior Court and were active in the organization of Shay's Rebellion. Abel was a selectman the most of the time from 1779 to 1796 and was a member of the Congregational Church.

The early days of Conway and Deerfield were marked by Indian uprisings and massacres as savage as some of the century before. The first settler in Deerfield was Samuel Hinsdale for whose son Hinsdale, Massachusetts, was named. Hillsdale, Illinois, is supposed to have been named for that village.

In 1779 Jonathan Whitney went to the Genesee Valley in western New York to explore its possibilities. He came home and returned to New York with a party of twenty including his family and Zora Densmore who also planned to settle there. Thomas Densmore arrived in Geneva the same year, coming from Bedford, Massachusetts. Others of the family came to the same fertile country and in 1815 another Abel migrated from Conway to Irondiquit nearby. The Whitney party arrived in Seneca (township) in

March, 1790, after a journey of seventeen days. In spite of the hardships that came with these long trips pioneers were arriving every week in Ontario County. The western part of New York had been opened to settlers after the close of the Revolutionary War and soon there were many log cabins, wheat fields and orchards.

The section about Geneva, which became the principal city of Seneca, was the center of civilization in the west. It had a fabulous growth. A company of Englishmen bought a million acres of land there and began colonizing it under the direction of Captain Williamson, an Englishman, who had been a prisoner in Boston during the later part of the war. He built roads and laid out villages and by 1794 had finished a large inn which was opened with a great ball. A race track brought many visitors from as far away as Virginia, many of whom settled there, and a fair ground which was used for many years for annual fairs. The inn was furnished as an English hostelry and was conducted by a famous inn-keeper from London. The story of this strange and successful development is told in a novel based on history, "Genesee Fever" by Carl Carmer.

Zora Densmore, he spelled the name both Densmore and Dinsmore, bought Lot 51 and continued to live in Seneca. His son, whose name we do not know, fought in the War of 1812, according to family tradition.

Zorah, the grandson of Zora, was born in 1812 and married Elizabeth Maria Page of Seneca Castle, near by, in 1835. In 1860 Zorah's mother wrote letters to her granddaughter, Martha from Penfield which is now a suburb of Rochester. At that time there were a number of Densmores living near there.

Elizabeth Page had grown up in a large home with all the advantages possible in those days. Her story is told in the chapter on the Pages.

The children of Zorah and Elizabeth were:

CHARLES ALLEN, 1835-1858;
MARTHA, 1842-1917, the mother of Charles Moreau Harger;
MARY LOUISE, 1846-1855.

Elizabeth, or Betsy as she was called, died soon after her son, who was killed in an accident at Chillicothe, Missouri, where he had gone with a friend to work in a saw mill. His sister, Martha, wrote on the back of his picture, a daguerreotype, evidently taken about the time he went west, "My darling brother. How I loved you. How I would love to see those black eyes again and talk with that one called Charlie Allen." Zorah then left Martha with her mother's family at Seneca Castle and went to Michigan where many families from that section were migrating. Martha visited him in Ypsilanti. He later came back to Ontario County and married Hannah Grant. After she died in 1883 he moved to Kansas to live with his daughter Martha, then Mrs. Henry Harger. He died in Abilene in 1898.

Thomas Densmore married Hannah Deen. Home, Bedford, Massachusetts.
Abel Densmore married Esther, Home, Conway, Massachusetts.
Zora Densmore. Home, Seneca, New York.
Zorah Married Elizabeth Page. Home, Seneca, New York.
Martha married Henry Harger. Home, Phelps, New York and Abilene, Kansas.
Charles Harger married Blanche Bradshaw. Home, Abilene, Kansas.

CHAPTER VI

Page

MARTHA DENSMORE HARGER'S mother was Elizabeth Page. The information down to the second John who came to America in 1630, is taken from "History of the Page Family from 1257 to the Present" by Charles N. Page, Des Moines, Iowa, 1911. The book was compiled from family records, genealogy libraries in Washington, New York, and Boston, and from personal studies in England.

Mr. Page quotes much history of famous Pages of early England, going back to Hugo de Paghorn of Ebor, Yorkshire. He was the eldest son of a feudal knight who carried out an important mission for King Henry III in 1257 to the King of Spain. For this he was knighted and made Sir Hugo Page. Page then became the family name.

SIR HUGO PAGE, Ebor, Yorkshire.

RICHARD PAGE, his son.

NICOLAS, son of Richard, lived in Essex in 1490.

HENRY, son of Nicolas, moved to Wembley, Middlesex County. He was born in 1492. He married in 1520 and had three children. He used the same coat-of-arms as Hugo.

JOHN, born in 1521, married Audrey Redding of Hedgeston, Middlesex County.

RICHARD, born in 1556, married Frances Mudge and had ten children.

JOHN, the eldest son, was born in Middle Temple, London, in 1585. He married Phebe Paine in 1620 and moved to Dedham, Essex County. Later they came to America in the ship, Jewel, under the leadership of John Winthrop. The company left Yarmouth, England, April 8, 1630, and landed at Salem, Massachusetts. They went to Charlestown and, with a company of one hundred, bought from William Blackstone, the peninsula now occupied by Boston and became the first real settlers there. A group of the colonists, including John Page, took farms at Watertown, seven miles west of the village. He lived there until his death on December 18, 1676. Phebe died September 25, 1677.

JOHN, the son of John and Phebe Page, was born in America in 1630. He sold property in 1662 and moved to Groton. In 1664 he married Faith Dunster, a niece of the president of Harvard College. He moved back to Watertown in 1676, was town clerk and representative to the General Court in Boston, and was selectman for many years. He died in 1712.

TIMOTHY PAGE, son of John, moved to Wallingford, Connecticut. He was one of nineteen persons who petitioned the Assembly, opposing the ordination in the church of a Mr. Dana because they did not believe him to be orthodox.

TIMOTHY, son of Timothy, was born in 1700. He married Thankful Doolittle, born in 1701, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Doolittle. Samuel was the son of Abraham and Abigail Moss Doolittle, born in 1665. Abraham owned a house in New Haven in 1642 and was chosen to superintend the affairs of the new settlement in 1669. Thankful had a brother, Theophilus, and named for him her youngest child. Their children were:

Timothy, born in 1728

Thankful, born in 1730
Sarah, 1732
Susanna, born in 1734
Asa, born in 1735
David, born in 1738
THEOPHILUS, born in 1740

THEOPHILUS, born at Wallingford, Connecticut, August 18, 1740. He married Mabel Merriman in 1773. She was a descendant of Nathaniel Merriman who was born about 1613 in Witney, Oxford County, England, and came to Boston in 1632. He lived in New Haven from 1640 to 1670 and then became one of the principal founders of Wallingford, where he died in 1693. Mabel died in 1785. Their children were:

Nathaniel, 1774-1778
Phineas, born in 1776
Levi, born in 1779
NATHANIEL, born May 24, 1781, the second son of that name, a common practice when one had died.
Joel, born in 1784
Elijah
Betsey, born in 1791, the daughter of the second wife, who was Rebecca Look, married in 1786.

In 1774 the family moved to Conway, Massachusetts, where the deed for the Page farm in Broomfield was recorded August 14, 1774. Theophilus died March 27, 1824.

Theophilus enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary War, August 17, 1777, in the company of Captain Abel Dinsmore of Conway. The company was dismissed after short service but he served again, as sergeant in the same company, Col. Elisha Porter's Regiment, being discharged August 31, 1779.

NATHANIEL was born in Conway in 1781. He married Prudence Allen, his cousin, August 6, 1810. She was the daughter of Archelaus and Prudence Merriman Allen. They moved to Seneca Castle, New York and built the Page Homestead there in 1812. Some of the family continued to live there until 1940. Nathaniel died at the Homestead, April 1, 1829, and Prudence died August 29, 1853, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Munson, in Chapinville. Their children were:

ELIZABETH MARIA, born November 11, 1813, died December 22, 1858. She married Zorah Densmore in 1835.
Levi, 1816-1865, married Deborah Ottley. Their son Levi junior, lived at the Homestead all his life. He married Margaret Benham and had six children: Clara, Laura, Mary (Mrs. Fred Knapp), John, Frank, Levi Allen, 3rd, and Jessie (Mrs. Carl Gibbs). Levi, the second, was Martha Densmore Harger's favorite cousin. She visited his family several times after moving to Kansas and his children have been friends with her grandchildren.
Joel, 1817-1821
Mary Ann, 1820-1867
Harriet, 1823-1875. She became Mrs. James Munson of whom Martha Densmore Harger often spoke. She adored "Aunt Hattie" and was married at her house.

ELIZABETH MARIA (Betsey) 1813-1858, married Zorah Densmore January 7, 1835. Their children were:

Charles Allen, born October 22, 1835 and died in May, 1858 in Chillicothe, Missouri, in a sawmill accident. He had gone west with some friends to try out the new country.
MARTHA MARGARET, born January 9, 1842, and died March 4, 1917, in Abilene, Kansas.
Mary Louise, born October 17, 1846, and died February 2, 1855.

BETSEY grew up at Seneca Castle in the large and lovely home her father had built the year before she was born. There was a deep family love and loyalty which was evident in the generations following. A sampler marked "Betsey Maria Page–1822" she made when a little girl but the date, although authentic, was embroidered later by a great-granddaughter, also a little girl, copying the paper with the date which was carefully preserved with the sampler. Some tablespoons marked "EP" were hers as were, too, and blue dishes which were later taken to Kansas by her daughter. She had two handwoven coverlets, blue and white, one made in 1836 and one in 1841, and the lovely old cameo which she gave to her daughter. She died the 22nd of December, 1858, the same year that her son had been killed in the sawmill accident in Missouri. The youngest child, Mary Louise, had died three years before when nine years old. Martha, who was sixteen when her mother died, adored her. Among other small mementos she saved a lock of her mother's hair, a dark auburn. Zorah Densmore sold his farm and went to Michigan for several years. There is a letter addressed to Martha, from one of her school friends, to Ypsilanti where she visited him, and her autograph book contains pages written by friends, relatives and former neighbors there. Many New Yorkers were then seeking better farms in western Michigan.

Martha lived at Seneca Castle, after her mother was gone, with her Uncle Levi's family. She went to the Wesleyan Seminary at Lima one year, then taught school at Hopewell Center a year and went back to the Seminary. Her cousin, Levi, junior, was a student there and so was Henry Harger, whom she married in 1861. Among her letters is an affectionate, beautifully written one from her grandmother Densmore at Penfield, saying she was coming by stage to visit Martha at school. She loved her life there. Letters from devoted friends and later reminiscences showed a happy, fun-loving

and deeply religious girl, popular with her school mates. She used to tell of sleighing parties and taffy-pulls and other good times. She loved to paint and saved one piece of poetic writing she had done. She was married just before she was twenty.

MARTHA MARGARET DENSMORE, born January 9, 1842, married Henry Harger of Phelps on January 9, 1861, at Chapinville. They lived on a farm outside of Phelps, living a busy and happy life. Their three boys were born there. In 1879 they bought a farm near Abilene, Kansas, moved west. Their children were:

CHARLES MOREAU, born January 23, 1863.
Henry Milton, always called Harry, 1867-1934.
Wilbur Densmore, 1870-1946.

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER, married Blanche Bradshaw, the daughter of Lena Pearson and John Warwick Bradshaw of Hope, Kansas, October 3, 1889. Their children are:

Lois Blanche, born February 8, 1891.
Ruth Moreau, born November 30, 1892.
Dorothy Jean, born March 4, 1908.

John Page married Phebe Paine, Home Charleston, Massachusetts.
John Page married Faith Dunster, Watertown, Massachusetts.
Timothy Wallingford, Connecticut.
Timothy married Thankful Doolittle, Wallingford, Connecticut.
Theophilus married Mabel Merriman, Conway, Massachusetts.
Nathaniel married Prudence Allen, Seneca Castle, New York.
Elizabeth Maria married Zorah Densmore, Seneca, New York.
Martha Densmore married Henry Harger, Phelps, N. Y. and Abilene, Kansas.
Charles M. Harger married Blanche Bradshaw, Abilene, Kansas.

CHAPTER VII

Allen

JAMES ALLEN, died in 1657, Kempston, Bedford, England. There is a record of his will dated 1656.

ROGER, son of James, called Deacon, came to Quinnipac (New Haven) in 1640. On the ship coming to America, with Captain Lambertson, he took the place of the steward, Goodman Spencer, when he died on the ship. He had desirable land in the first layout of the town, the corner of Church and George Streets. He signed the plantation covenant and was listed as a church member in 1641 and was recorded as a planter. He and his wife, Mary Nash Allen, were allotted pews. When his father died in 1657 he went back to England to receive his patrimony. He held various civic and church offices and was a successful man for his day. He died September 27, 1674 in New Haven.

Mary Nash Allen was the daughter of the gunsmith, Thomas Nash of Bendley, England, who died in 1674. Her mother was Margery Baker, daughter of Nicholas who died in 1632, and Mary (Hodgetts) Baker. Her grandparents were John and Margery (Madestard) Baker. Thomas and Margery Nash, with their five children born in England, came to America in 1637 with the colony led by the Reverend John Davenport.

SAMUEL ALLEN, 1645-1709, was born in New Haven. He married Elizabeth Winston in 1667 and moved to Newark, New

Jersey, in 1701 where he died. All the town and church records give him the titles Lieutenant and Esquire. He was a wealthy and influential man.

DANIEL ALLEN, 1668-1780, married Rebecca Cooper. He was a prosperous and progressive farmer and was Captain of the 6th Company of the "Train Band" of New Haven. He died in Orange County, New Jersey.

TIMOTHY ALLEN, born April 14, 1712. On May 20, 1736, he married Mary "Humfreville," probably Umberfield, at North Haven. He died at East Haven, Connecticut, in 1772.

ARCHELAUS ALLEN, born December 21, 1748, married Prudence Merriman, 1746-1807, on March 27, 1775 and settled at North Farms, Wallingford, Connecticut. He enlisted at the Lexington Alarm. After his term of service was completed, he re-enlisted. At this time the name was spelled "Alling" on the rolls. Alling and Allen were the same name at that time but the family always used the spelling of Allen. The Page cousins used his record for membership in the Daughters of the Revolution. After the end of the war, he moved to Meriden where he died August 24, 1828.

Prudence was the daughter of Nathaniel Merriman. He was the grandson of Captain Nathaniel Merriman, one of the first settlers of Wallingford. He was born in England in 1613 and married Abigail Olney. The mother of Prudence was Prudence Austin, the granddaughter of John Austin, one of the pioneers of New Haven.

PRUDENCE ALLEN, was born February 5, 1786, and married Nathaniel Page, born in Conway, Massachusetts (1781-1829) on August 6, 1810. They moved to Seneca Castle, New York, and built the Page Homestead where the family continued to live until 1940. Some tablespoons marked "DA" were hers and were made from knee buckles and shoe buckles. She was always called Dency.

ELIZABETH MARIA PAGE (Betsey) was born November

11, 1813, in Seneca Castle. Her story is told in the chapter on the Pages. She married Zorah Densmore, born June 22, 1812, on January 7, 1835, and lived on a farm near Seneca Castle. Their children were:

Charles Densmore, born October 22, 1835 and died in May, 1858, in Chillicothe, Missouri, where he had gone to try out new country.

MARTHA MARGARET, born January 9, 1842. Died March 4, 1917, in Abilene, Kansas.

Mary Louise, born October 17, 1846 and died February 2, 1855.

MARTHA DENSMORE married on December 19, 1861, Henry Harger, the son of Milton and Abby Rowland Harger of Phelps, New York. They lived on a farm near Phelps until 1879 when they moved to Abilene, Kansas. Their children were:

CHARLES MOREAU, born January 23, 1863, Phelps, New York. He married Blanche Bradshaw (1871-1943), the daughter of John and Lena Bradshaw of Hope, Kansas, October 3, 1889. Their children are:

Lois Blanche, born February 8, 1891.

Ruth Moreau, born November 30, 1892.

Dorothy Jean, born March 4, 1908.

Harry Milton, 1867-1934. He lived in Denver a few years after leaving Abilene, then moved to San Francisco where he and his wife, Estella, died without children.

Wilbur Densmore, 1870-1946. He married Maude Greenman of Detroit, Kansas, and moved to Denver, and later lived in Fort Collins, Colorado. Their children are:

Carl Wilbur, born April 4, 1897. He married Tess Luloff, March 28, 1931.

Henry, born March 9, 1908.

Roger Allen married Mary Nash, Home, New Haven, Connecticut.
Samuel Allen married Elizabeth Winston, Newark, New Jersey.
Daniel married Rebecca Cooper, New Haven.
Timothy married Mary Umberfield, East Haven.
Archelaus married Prudence Merriman, Wallingford, Connecticut.
Prudence married Nathaniel Page, Seneca Castle, New York.
Elizabeth Page married Zorah Densmore, Seneca, New York.
Martha Densmore married Henry Harger, Phelps, New York and Abilene.
Charles M. Harger married Blanche Bradshaw, Abilene, Kansas.

CHAPTER VIII

Parker

JOB PARKER of England received in 1713 from the Crown of England the grant of a Manor, several thousand acres, on the east shore of Showan River including Holliday's Island, in North Carolina. The Parkers were Friends, or Quakers, when they came to America and they found Friends all about them in their new home. They belonged to the Perquiman's Monthly Meeting and the Coffins and Newbys lived nearby and were members of the Piney Woods Meeting. The account of these births and marriages was taken from the Record of the Perquiman's Monthly Meeting of North Carolina.

JOSEPH, one of Job's sons, married Ruth—at the Monthly Meeting. Their first child, Mary, was born in 1729.

JACOB, their fifth child, was born in 1740 and married Rhoda Draper in 1765.

BENIJAH, the son of Jacob and Rhoda Parker was born in 1780 and married Grace Patton in 1808 in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, at the Friends' Meeting House there. Benijah had a brother Isaac. Their children were:

Nathan, born in 1810.

Emma, born in 1812, married Levi Pennington.

Hannah Ann, born in 1815, married John T. White.

Philip D., born in 1818, married Johanna Morris.

Charity, born in 1820, married Isaac Williams.

ISAAC, born May 1, 1821, married Hannah Newby, born May 1, 1823, in November, 1847. Isaac died July 31, 1901, and Hannah, December 5, 1902.

Benijah, born in 1825, married Deborah Miller.

Rachel, born in 1827, married Edward Morgan.

ISAAC, 1821, married Hannah Newby of Salem, Indiana and established a home at Knightstown, near Richmond, Indiana. It was located on a knoll about a mile from the village. His grandson, Ross Isaac, says, "Grandfather Parker set aside about two acres for a lawn, an unusual thing to do in those pioneer days, and trees and shrubs made the place beautiful. In a ravine just below the farm house was a large free-flowing spring which provided refrigeration for the milk house. Father and Uncle John built there an earth dam which gave them a swimming pool and lily pond.

"On matters of religion my grandparents were strict Quakers but they were lenient and loving to children. They had lost several babies before Aunt Millie was born and they thought nothing too good for the ones who came later. The whole family loved to read and the children were allowed to postpone chores, even spring plowing occasionally, when the Youth's Companion came by mail. Father and Uncle John had a large collection of arrow heads they had picked up on the farm. It was a gentle and happy life with a devotion among the children that lasted all their lives."

Amelia, who was born in 1857, remained at home until the mother of her brother John's children died. She went to Eaton, Ohio, to live with them and was a devoted foster mother. She was full of fun and adored all her family. When her sister, Martha, became ill she moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, to look after her and to help rear her family. After Martha died and her girls were grown "Aunt Millie" went back to Eaton. She wrote delightful

letters and a few hours before she died asked her grand-niece, Priscilla, to write down bits of family history which she wanted kept. She died in her ninety-first year just before Christmas, 1947.

HENRY ALLEN, born May 22, 1860, the father of Ross and Helen Parker.

John Eberly, born in 1862 and died in 1944. He built up a large produce business in Eaton, Ohio, and continued to make his home there. He was graduated from Earlham College and he and his children have always remained steadfast in the Quaker faith. He was a scholar and had great interest in the history of his State. He married Anna Wildman in 1891 and their children are:

- Edna, who married Lawrie Mifflin and has two children, EDWARD and ANN;
- James, who married Sarah Alice Filbert and has two daughters, PRUDENCE and PRISCILLA;
- Elizabeth, who is a successful business woman;
- Priscilla, a highly educated nurse who is now in charge of public health work in Alaska;
- John, who married Elizabeth Stout.

Martha, born in 1865, married Arthur Morgan in 1891. Their children are:

- Sherman, who died a few days after he was graduated from Haverford;
- Mary and Hannah, who are twins. Mary married David Kay of Chester, Pennsylvania.

HENRY went to Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, but asthma, which had bothered him all his life, made it necessary for him to find a better climate. He went to Kansas City to work for the Abernathy Furniture Company where he spent the rest of his business life. Col. James L. Abernathy, who won his title during the

Civil War, had been a neighbor of the Parkers near Knightstown and had established the firm in Kansas City.

Ross, Henry's son, says, "Father was invited to the home of Ira Cammack whom he had known at Earlham. There he met Mother who had been a friend of Mrs. Cammack in Indiana. It was not long before they were engaged. They were married in Thorntown that summer on June 23, 1887. They always had a happy life, marked by great family devotion. We children had many fine trips, mostly to Minnesota because of Father's hay fever, and all the good times that high school youngsters love."

Their children, Helen and Ross, were born in Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas, respectively. Later they built a home at 1018 West 38th Street, in Kansas City, Missouri. Henry Parker died July 28, 1942.

Helen Ruby was born May 3, 1888. She married John Stanley Harbison, June 4, 1912. He was born February 8, 1881, in Shelbyville, Kentucky, the son of John Harbison and Susan Payne Harbison. He died October 30, 1932. They have one son:

- Stanley Parker Harbison, born August 12, 1915. He was graduated from Centre College in Danville, Kentucky, in 1935. He married Jean Ferris Humphreys of Erie, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1942. She was born March 17, 1919, the daughter of Edward William and Perle Hoshal Humphreys. They have a son, Stanley Howard, born October 27, 1947, in Puerto Rico, where his parents were developing a community farm project for the Presbyterian Mission Board.

ROSS ISAAC, named for both his grandfathers, was born August 29, 1890. He was graduated from the Engineering School of the University of Kansas in 1912 and went to Schenectady to work for the General Electric Company that summer. On June 2, 1915

he married Lois Harger of Abilene, Kansas. They lived in Schenectady until March 1919, when Ross came to the Chicago office. They lived in Oak Park until 1927 and then built their present home in Hinsdale. Their children are:

Elizabeth Jean, born October 1, 1917 in Schenectady. She was graduated from De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana in 1939. On June 27, 1942, she married James Richard Ware, son of Chauncey B. and Bertha Snedeker Ware of Montclair, New Jersey. James is an engineer with the Electro-Motive division of General Motors in La Grange, Illinois and they live in Hinsdale. Their children are:

James Parker, born May 10, 1943.

Priscilla Jean, born July 2, 1945.

Ross Isaac junior, born December 21, 1920, in Oak Park. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1942. He went to the General Electric Company immediately after graduation. During the war he was a specialist on B-29's with the Air Corps on Iwo Jima. He received his discharge as a Staff Sergeant in September, 1946 and on September 28, married Mary Ann Ward, daughter of Neil Callen and Mary Cronin Ward. They live in Cambridge, Mass., and have a daughter:

Mary Ann, born August 10, 1947.

LOIS HARGER, born October 25, 1929, in Hinsdale. She is a Sophomore at De Pauw University, Green Castle, Indiana.

Job Parker — Home, Holliday's Island, North Carolina.
Joseph Parker married Ruth — Holliday's Island, North Carolina.
Jacob Parker married Rhoda Draper, Holliday's Island, North Carolina.
Benijah Parker married Grace Patton, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.
Isaac Parker married Hannah Newby, Knightstown, Indiana.
Henry Parker married Elizabeth Jacques, Kansas City, Missouri.

CHAPTER IX

Coffin and Newby

HANNAH NEWBY PARKER, the wife of Isaac Parker and the mother of Henry Allen Parker, was a descendant of the Coffins and Newbys, both Quaker families. Her mother was Mary Coffin Newby. She was proud of her family and had kept carefully the record of lineage from Tristram Coffin of Nantucket, one of the colorful figures of early colonial times. The Coffin families were large, long-lived and capable. It is not surprising that there have been many wellknown and distinguished men who are descendants of the first Tristram.

The notes on the Coffyns of England are taken from "The Coffins of Nantucket" by Allen Coffin, LLB, 1881 which is in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

The Coffyn family lived in Normandy before the Norman Conquest and probably were originally Norsemen. The Chateau Courtilon was the home of the Norman Coffyn who came to England at the time of William the Conqueror. The ancient home in England was Portledge, parish of Alwington, near Bideford in Devon. This was granted to Sir Richard Coffyn and is listed in the Exon Domesday Book. This is the part of William the Conqueror's great survey which was preserved at Exeter. There is also a boundary deed written in Saxon about the time of the Conquest.

Nicolas Coffyn, 1550-1613, lived in Brixton, Devonshire. He had

two sons, one whom became Sir Peter, and Tristram. Sir Peter's son Tristram, was the first of the family to come to America when, because of almost constant war in England, he brought his family to Boston in 1645.

TRISTRAM, 1605-1681, was born in Brixton and married Dionis Stevens. In 1645 he came to America with his widowed mother, Joan Coffyn, his wife and five small children and two unmarried sisters. They lived at Salisbury, Haverhill and Newbury until, in 1659, he helped organize a company which bought Nantucket Island from a group of men in New York who owned it. He and his family went to Nantucket to live in 1660. He built the first house on the island and had an inn and then a mill and became the chief magistrate. His daughter Mary who married Nathaniel Starbuck, became interested, in 1701, in the faith of the Friends, some of whom had come to Nantucket. She held meetings in her house and drew most of the islanders to that faith, converting her own family from the Church of England. Tristram died in 1681 at his new home on the hill at Northham near Capuam Pond.

JOHN was born at Haverhill, October 30, 1647. He was the second John in the family, the first having died in childhood. He married Deborah Austin, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Austin. John held public offices both in Nantucket and Edgartown. He was a lieutenant in the militia. He died in Edgartown in 1711.

SAMUEL, 1705-1764, was the sixth child of John and Deborah and was born on Nantucket. He married Miriam Gardner, the daughter of Richard Gardner.

WILLIAM, the son of Samuel, married Priscilla Paddock and moved from Nantucket to Salem, North Carolina, to which many Friends were migrating. During the period from 1725 to 1775 there were many Quakers from New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey moving to North and South Carolina. The Britannica

says, "They used their influence to keep peace with the Indians and to protect them from fraud and debauchery. They worked for popular education, peace, temperance and democracy and championed effectively the cause of religious liberty. Chiefly through the work of John Woolman the Society had cleared itself of slavery before 1800."

BETHUEL, the son of William and Priscilla, married Hannah Dicks. Their daughter Mary was born in Salem.

MARY, the grandmother of Henry Parker, was born in 1792. There were many Friends in that part of North Carolina by that time. The Parkers belonged to the Perquimans Meeting and the Newbys to the Piney Woods Meeting. There, finding it against their consciences to own slaves and live in a slave holding state, they with many others of the Sect freed their slaves and emigrated to Ohio and Indiana, bringing the freed negroes with them. Mary Coffin came with her father and mother to Greensboro, near the present site of Knightstown, Indiana, in a covered wagon in 1812. Bethuel, her father, is buried in the Friends' graveyard at Greensboro but no markers were put there at that time. On a trip to Salem, Indiana, to visit relatives who had come north with her family, Mary met and married Micah Newby who had come there from the Piney Woods Meeting. They are the couple in Quaker dress in the daguerreotype.

John Parker wrote, "I remember Grandmother Newby saying that the Newbys were Scotch Quakers who had gone to the coast of North Carolina near Albemarle Sound. Grandfather Newby was born there in 1785. The bridge over the Perquiman River at Belvidere is called Newby's bridge and the Quaker Meeting is called Piney Woods. I spent a vacation there in 1885." John Woolman, the great Quaker who travelled about preaching against slavery, writes in one of his published letters about a journey to North

Carolina and his conversation with Samuel Newby at New Begun Creek in the Piney Woods section. Samuel Newby told of having refused to pay the tax to send another man to war in his place. He said that since he did not believe it right to go to war himself, he would not be responsible for sending anyone else. John Parker said also, when most of the Quakers freed their slaves Mordecai Morris was too stubborn to let his go. After his death his grandson, Morris White, reared by his step-mother, Aunt Hannah White (the sister of Isaac Parker) who hated slavery, went to Belvidere, brought all the slaves to Raysville and freed them. He passed through Norfolk on the way north and was offered $10,000 for the lot, by a slave dealer. He refused to sell them and some of these ex-slaves still lived around Raysville when I was a boy."

Mary Coffin's family were all members of the "Underground Railway" and Levi Coffin, her first cousin, was known as the president of it. He came from North Carolina with Bethuel Coffin, to bring a slave to freedom. He and his wife, Catharine, lived in Fountain City, north of Richmond. His house still stands, a handsome New England type of residence, and is shown as part of historical tours. They were friends of Harriet Beecher Stowe and were the original of the Quaker couple in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Mary Coffin Newby was the mother of Hannah Newby Parker, Henry Parker's mother, and after her husband died, lived with the Parkers at Knightstown for thirty years. She often told about the slaves being brought to her house when they were being taken north to freedom.

At Salem Micah Newby owned a store with Beebe Booth, the grandfather of Booth Tarkington. They sold the store to their clerk, Dawson Lyon, who eventually became very wealthy. He married Martha Newby, the older sister of Hannah, the wife of Isaac Parker. Because Dawson Lyon was not a Quaker Martha had

to leave the Society when she married. However, since the mother lived with the Parkers she visited there often and the families remained close friends. Ella, the daughter of Martha and Dawson Lyon, and Henry Parker, her cousin remained friends all their lives. She married James Baynes and their daughter, Clara, became Mrs. Charles F. Irons and has continued the family friendship. Her children are Dorothea Irons Falck; Charles Fraser, who married Mary Phipps of San Francisco, and Mary, who married James D. Beckett.

A daguerreotype, which Ross Parker junior has, shows Hannah in her Quaker dress and Martha dressed in fashion, with Isaac Parker between them.

Mary and Micah Newby are buried in the Friends graveyard in Raysville.

HANNAH NEWBY was born at Salem May 1, 1823, and married Isaac Parker, 1821-1901 in November 1847. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Knightstown. Their children were:

Amelia, 1857-1947.

HENRY ALLEN, 1860-1942, married Elizabeth Jaques, 1887.

John Eberly, 1862-1945, married Anna Wildman 1893. Their children:

Edna
James
Elizabeth
Priscilla
John

Married Mary Teas 1911.

Martha 1864- married Arthur Morgan 1891.

Sherman died 1916.

Mary
Hannah

HENRY ALLEN PARKER was born May 22, 1860. He married Elizabeth Jaques of Thorntown, Indiana, June 23, 1887. They made their home in Kansas City. Henry died there July 28, 1942.

Tristram Coffin married Dionis Stevens, Home Nantucket.
John Coffin married Deborah Austin, Nantucket.
Samuel Coffin married Miriam Gardner, Nantucket.
William Coffin married Priscilla Paddock, Salem, North Carolina.
Bethuel Coffin married Hannah Dicks, Greensboro, Indiana.
Mary Coffin married Micah Newby, Greensboro, Indiana.
Hannah Newby married Isaac Parker, Knightstown, Indiana.
Henry Parker married Elizabeth Jaques, Kansas City.

CHAPTER X

Jaques

HENRY JAQUES and his wife, Mary Knight Jaques and their children, came to America in 1639. The Huguenot family had left France in the early years of the religious strife which led to the banishment of all Huguenots from France about 1685. They had gone to Holland and then to Lyndon, England. From there they sailed for America and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, which was established in 1635 under the leadership of the Rev. Thomas Parker. Henry died in 1687 at the age of 67.

HENRY JAQUES, the son of Henry and Mary, moved to Woodbridge, New Jersey in 1649.

COL. MOSES JAQUES, whose ancestors were Henry Jaques and his wife, lived in Elizabethtown, afterwards Elizabeth, New Jersey, at the time of the Revolution. His son was Samuel.

SAMUEL JAQUES left New Jersey and went to Ohio, probably with the Ross family, floating down the Ohio River from Wheeling, with the household goods loaded on rafts. They all settled at Millvile, Butler County, north of Cincinnati in 1802, where Samuel and Betsy Ross were married February 2, 1803. Betsy was the daughter of Ezekiel, 1756-1845, and Ruth Williams Ross, 1748-1819, who had come to Ohio from Essex County, New Jersey. The original Ross family home had been Litchfield, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel served two years in the Revolutionary War under Capt. Brookfield and Col. Potter, having enlisted from Essex Coun-ty. He was the younger brother of John Ross who married Eliza-beth Griscomb (Betsy Ross) in 1773. John Ross had an upholstery business on Arch Street in Philadelphia which his wife carried on fter his death in January, 1776, when he was killed while guard-ng military stores. She made the first Stars and Stripes at the re-uest of the flag committee, Gen. George Ross, her husband's rother and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Robert loses and Gen. George Washington. The Rosses were descen-ants of the Rev. George Ross who came to America from Scot-nd in 1703. Ezekiel and Mary Ross named their daughter Eliza-th for the brother John's wife and she was called by the same ckname, Betsy. Ezekiel and Ruth were members of the Bethel esbyterian Church in Millville and are both buried there. On eir graves are well preserved tombstones. Samuel Jaques is also ried there.

The following record is a copy of the framed one written by sy Ross Jaques. It is in the possession of Mrs. Susie Woody of okville, Indiana, the granddaughter of Susan Jane Jaques Miller. quaint and faded but still readable:

Samuel Jaques born October 28, 1772, married February 2, 1802. died June 4, 1841 in Harrison, Ohio).

etsy Ross Jaques, born March 24, 1784, married February 2, . (She died August 8, 1870, in Thorntown, Indiana, and is d in the Maple Lawn Cemetery there.) Their children:

Annabel, born March 27, 1808, died May 2, 1809.

Margaret, born October 18, 1810, died November 25, 1810.

Richard, born November 7, 1811, married November 7, 1833.

Samuel, born January 13, 1814, married December 16, 1843.

Sarah Ann, born July 28, 1816, married November 6, 1834.

Susan Jane, born September 20, 1817, married March 20, 1838.

JOHN MAXWELL, born September 20, 1819, married February 22, 1840.

Ruth Elizabeth, born February 1, 1822, married May 1843."

Ruth Elizabeth was known for her beauty. She lived in Butler County, Ohio, and in travelling to Franklin County, Indiana, to visit her mother was killed in a railroad wreck. Her sister, Susan Jane, was given an oil painting of her. Mrs. Lyle Coolman of Detroit, the daughter of Susan Jane has this.

JOHN MAXWELL JAQUES married Susan Jan Milne, February 22, 1822. Susan's mother was Susan Wilcox Milne. She had four small children when her husband was killed on a business trip to New Orleans. She conducted one of the first schools in Cincinnati in which the poets, Phoebe and Alice Cary, were her pupils. Her father was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati. She later married a Mr. Harper. The Milnes, Rosses, Thorpes and Serings were all friends, all Scotch and among the earliest pioneers in the town.

Susan Jan Milne Jaques had a sister, Fannie Milne Sewall who was the great-grandmother of our friend Mary MacLennan Farrell. The families were always close friends. The line of ancestry is Fannie Milne Sewall, her daughter Mary Sewall Goddard, her daughter Annie Goddard, who married Frank MacLennan, and Mary MacLennan, who married James A. Farrell and lives in Westport, Connecticut. Their children are Nancy and MacLennan Farrell. Mary Sewall went to Kansas in a covered wagon to live with her brother, Ike Sewall, who was an Indian trader. When Mother Parker, Elizabeth Jaques, was twenty, she went from Thorntown, Indiana, her home, to visit Carrie Goddard, the daughter of Mary Sewall Goddard, in Emporia. While there she went to Topeka to see John Newton Ross and Louis Ross, cousins of her grandfather, John

laxwell Ross. Louis Ross was then a professor at the University of
›wa.

Frank MacLennan was publisher of the Topeka State Journal
ıd a leader in Kansas politics.

Dr. Nelson Gates, the son of another sister of Susan Milne was
ıother cousin who was a devoted friend. Mother lived at his house
·hen she taught school in Frankfort. He and his friend, Richard G.
oone, were scholars who meant much to her. Mother tells of the
reat influence Mr. Boone and other Quakers had on the educa-
onal development of Indiana. He was one of the fine scholars of his
ıy.

EZEKIEL ROSS JAQUES, the son of John Maxwell and Susan
ın Milne Jaques, was born March 18, 1841 and married Mary Ser-
g at her home near Brookville, Indiana, November 26, 1862. She
as the daughter of John Cyrus Sering and Eliza Jane Hardy Ser-
g. John Sering was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Thorpe Ser-
g. Samuel was one of the pioneers of Cincinnati, as were the
horpes, and was one of the charter members of the Pleasant
idge Presbyterian Church. His name is on a plaque giving the
ımes of the founders and stating that the church was founded in
96.

The Thorpes came from New Jersey. John Thorpe, the father of
izabeth Thorpe Sering, was born October 27, 1751, and died No-
mber 19, 1819. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution and is the
cestor through whom the Jaques girls joined the Daughters of
: Revolution. His wife was Elizabeth Hurin, born February 4,
54 and died November 29, 1841.

John and Eliza Sering came to Franklin County, Indiana, from
ıcinnati. The land was then heavily timbered. They had to fell
: trees to build their homestead and had the usual difficulties
:h the Indians. One child was kidnaped and spent his life with
them. When he was grown he returned and located a kettle he had hung in a tree when taken. The tree in growing had encircled the kettle. He had been well treated and went back to his Indian friends who had found new lands farther west. Samuel was a staunch Presbyterian. He was opposed to rented pews and always carried his chair to church and sat in the aisle. Miss Mary Wallace of Brookville has this chair.

Mary Sering, always known as Molly, was born March 20, 1843. She and her husband celebrated their golden wedding in November, 1912. Ezekiel died February 10, 1913, and Mary died September 21, 1916. They had gone to Thorntown as pioneers; Ezekiel's family lived at Mt. Carmel. They cleared and drained the swamps and built a log cabin. Ezekiel became a well-to-do man in a few years but lost his property when he signed notes to aid his father. Times were hard while the children were growing up and Elizabeth, the eldest, began to teach school when she was sixteen. Her father made another fortune in farms and the produce business. The family moved to Thorntown while some of the children were still small and built a large house where Olive (Mrs. Ward Moore) still lives. In addition to the large family there were two nieces who grew up there. Mary Jaques was "Aunt Molly" to the town. She had high ideals which she instilled into all her children and was both thrifty and very generous. She helped her neighbors in want or illness and she and her husband "met all life's tasks marvelously" as her daughter said. Their children were:

Susan Jane, born October 1863, and died September, 1865.

ELIZABETH, born December 30, 1865, married Henry Allen Parker, June 23, 1887.

William, born in 1867, married Rose Glick.

Evaline, born 1869, died in 1893.

Lida, born 1871 married Dr. John L. Lochhead, 1895.

Olive, born 1873, married E. Ward Moore, 1911.
Amy, born 1876, married Omer Cox in 1907.
Jeanette, born 1883.

ELIZABETH JAQUES met Henry Allen Parker in Kansas City where she had gone to teach in the Lathrop School. They became engaged on her twenty-first birthday and were married June 23, 1889 in Thorntown. They spent more than fifty years of happily married life in Kansas City. They took an active part in the life of the city but their chief interest was in the Second Presbyterian Church which grew into one of the largest and most important churches of the city. Henry Parker was elder and a trustee in the church for many years. Their children are:

Helen Ruby, born May 3, 1888.
Ross Isaac, born August 29, 1890.

Harry Jaques married Mary Knight. Home, Newburyport, Massachusetts.
Henry Woodbridge, New Jersey.
Moses Jaques Elizabethtown, New Jersey.
Samuel Jaques married Betsy Ross, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John Maxwell married Susan Jan Milne, Franklin County, Indiana.
Ezekiel Jaques married Mary Spring, Thorntown, Indiana.
Elizabeth Jaques married Henry Parker, Kansas City.

* Sering

CHAPTER XI

Maxwell and Sanford

JOHN MAXWELL was born between 1710 and 1720 in Ireland. When he was twenty-one he came to America and settled in North Carolina. There he married Elizabeth McLenden. They had ten children and died so nearly the same time that they were buried in one grave.

HUGH, their youngest child, was born February 9, 1762 and married Elizabeth, the daughter of Jacob Elliot, on December 31, 1787. They lived in Guilford County until 1798. Then they moved to Knox County, Tennessee, and lived there until February 1816 when they emigrated to Union County, Indiana. Hugh died June 8, 1830, and Elizabeth on March 4, 1841. They had thirteen children of whom Thomas was the sixth.

THOMAS was born March 10, 1797, in Guilford County, North Carolina, and married Jemima Clark on October 7, 1819, in Union County, Indiana. Jemima was born January 1, 1797 and died April 7, 1866. Thomas died September 25, 1845. They had ten children of whom Ira was the eldest.

IRA was born July 13, 1820. He married May Coleman Sanford who was born October 15, 1824, on Nantucket Island and went to Indiana with her parents in 1837. They established a home at Cottage Grove, Indiana, where Ira had a sawmill. Before the Civil War they were members of the "underground railway," helping

slaves escape to freedom. Two slave girls whom they befriended were sent on to Canada. They sent back money with which the Maxwells bought silver. The tablespoons purchased then are in the possession of Moreau Sanford Maxwell, Constance Maxwell Stebbins and the Hause children. Ira died February 22, 1874 and Mary died September 25, 1893. Mary was the daughter of Edward Sanford and Hepsabeth Macy Sanford. They were Quakers whose families had come to Indiana from Nantucket. They had three children. E. Jane, Edwin G., and Ann Eliza, who kept this family record.

EDWIN G. (probably Gardner) married Mary Ann Egan who was born July 7, 1851. Her family had emigrated from Ireland shortly before she was born. The name was originally A-E-G-A-N-S. Some of the brothers here used the spelling E-G-A-N and some A-G-A-N. Her father, Patrick, had lived in Roscrea, near Dublin. She had four brothers, Patrick, John, Dennis and Michael. Her mother died when she was six and she lived with various relatives, going to a convent for her education and then to Ohio State Normal School to prepare for teaching. The Egans were Catholics and were not happy at her marrying into a Quaker family. In 1885 Edwin and Mary Ann went to Morrill, Kansas, where they purchased a farm. They lived there until 1907 when they sold the farm and built a home in Sabetha. Here Edwin died June 3, 1908, and the mother, March 17, 1915. Their children were:

Katie Bergen, born December 2, 1874, married Benton Hause.

Howard, born April 9, 1879, married Charlotte Clark in 1911. She died in 1912.

married Anna Katrina Kreigsmann in 1915.

GILES SANFORD, born April 24, 1884, married Ruth Moreau Harger, born November 30, 1892. Their children are:

Moreau Sanford, born July 7, 1918, married Eleanor Wright.

They have a son,

Moreau Sanford junior, born October 19, 1945.

Constance, born October 23, 1921, married Glenn Thurston Stebbins, Jr. They have a daughter,

Sarah Ann, born August 10, 1947.

John Maxwell married Elizabeth McLendon. Home, Guilford County, North Carolina.

Hugh Maxwell married Elizabeth Elliot, Konx County, Tennessee and Union County, Indiana.

Thomas Maxwell married Jemima Clark, Union County, Indiana.

Ira Maxwell married Mary Coleman Sanford, Cottage Grove, Indiana.

Edwin Maxwell married Mary Ann Egan, Morrill and Sabetha, Kansas.

Giles Maxwell married Ruth Harger, Schenectady, New York.

SANFORD

JOHN SANFORD was born in England, the son of Samuel Samford (notice the old spelling) and Eleanor, of Alford, Lincolnshire, England. He came to America with John Winthrop, Jr. on the "Lyon" which arrived in Boston in June, 1630. John Winthrop, the father, had been appointed governor of the Boston Colony and had organized the "colonization fleet" of eleven ships which sailed with about nine hundred men and women. Governor Winthrop arrived on the "Arabella" and John Sanford on the "Lyon" both ships of this fleet. The records show that there were 151 members of the First Puritan Church of Boston between July 30, 1630, and November 10, 1632. John Sanford's name is the 115th on the list. On April 3, 1632, he was admitted as a "Freeman of America," meaning that he had full rights and privileges to vote.

He was sympathetic to the doctrine of religious toleration on principle, and the separation of church and state, as advanced by Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. On November 27, 1632, after the trial of Anne Hutchinson and John Wheelright, her brother-in-law, who had been a classmate of Oliver Cromwell, John Sanford and fifty-eight others were disarmed by order of the

Court, "because they were leading the people into dangerous errors." In 1638 a hundred and forty-two Friends fled to Rhode Island and established Portsmouth. John was one of eighteen who purchased the site and became the first settlers.

John married Elizabeth Weed, a sister of Henry Weed, a prominent merchant of Boston. They had three children. Elizabeth died soon after their flight to Rhode Island. John then married Bridget, the daughter of William and Anne Hutchinson and from this union eight children were born. Samuel, the second child of John and Elizabeth, was the first male Sanford born in America, and is thus the American ancestor of the Rhode Island and Nantucket Island Sanfords.

SAMUEL SANFORD was born in Boston, July 14, 1635, and died March 18, 1713, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Samuel was married in 1662 to Sarah Wadell, daughter of William and Mary Wadell. She was born in October, 1644, and died December, 1680. Sarah was a staunch Quaker and the family all remained in that faith. She and Samuel had six children. After Mary's death Samuel married again and had four children in this second marriage.

WILLIAM, the fifth child of Samuel and Sarah was born May 21, 1676. He was married January 26, 1699, to Hope, the daughter of George Sisson. William was listed as a Freeman of Portsmouth in 1705. He was a Rate Maker, a constable for several years and Town Clerk of Portsmouth for eighteen years. He and Hope had eight children. In 1727 they moved to Dartmouth, Massachusetts where William died in 1760.

RICHARD was born March 17, 1700 and died in 1773 at Newport. He was the oldest son of William and Hope. He married Elizabeth Coggeshall, the daughter of John Coggeshall. The name Coggeshall seems to have been a popular middle name for a number of succeeding generations.

GILES, the son of Richard and Elizabeth, was born in 1727 at Newport, Rhode Island, and died in October, 1814. He married Elizabeth Smith, whose mother had been a Coggeshall before her marriage. To this union twelve children were born, six of whom died in infancy or were single. Giles and Elizabeth moved to Nantucket Island where Giles had an interest in whaling vessels. They and the children are recorded in the family lists of the Island.

GILES, son of Giles and Elizabeth was born February 14, 1771. He married Peggy Coleman, the daughter of Barnabas and Abial Coleman. Peggy was born September, 1780 and died March 14, 1861. They had four children.

- Charles, born October 26, 1800, and died April 1, 1862. He moved to Indiana and married Minerva Pomroy Howe, 1822-1862.
- EDWARD, born April 10, 1802 and died June 25, 1860.
- Eliza, born in 1805. She married Alexander Pollard and was instrumental in writing the family records for Nantucket Island.
- Fredrick C., born 1809. He married Mary Allen, the daughter of William and Rebecca Allen. He established the Sanford estate, one of the show places of Nantucket.

EDWARD, born April 10, 1802 in Nantucket and died June 25, 1860, was the son of Giles and Peggy Coleman Sanford. He married Hepsabeth Macy, daughter of Simeon and Phebe Macy, of Nantucket, on May 4, 1823. Hepsabeth, born October 9, 1803, was a descendant of Thomas Macy, who with Tristram Coffin and John Coleman, probably Edward's ancestor, bought Nantucket Island in 1659 from Thomas Mayhew. He had purchased it from the agent appointed to colonize the islands south of Cape Cod. The three purchasers were the first white settlers on the island. Edward and Hepsabeth had ten children. Mary Coleman, was born October

15, 1824 and died September 25, 1893. She married Ira Maxwell and the story of their life and their children is told in the Maxwell chapter. Edward and Hepsabeth moved to Indiana in 1837.

John Sanford married Elizabeth Weed, Home, Boston.
Samuel Sanford married Mary Wadell, Portsmouth Rhode Island.
William Sanford married Hope Sisson, Dartsmouth, Massachusetts.
Richard Sanford married Elizabeth Coggeshall, Newport, Rhode Island.
Giles Sanford married Elizabeth Smith, Nantucket Island, Rhode Island.
Giles Sanford married Peggy Coleman, Nantucket Island, Rhode Island.
Edward Sanford married Hepsabeth Macy, Indiana.
Mary Coleman Sanford married Ira Maxwell, Cottage Grove, Indiana.
Edwin Maxwell married Mary Ann Egan, Sabetha, Kansas.
Giles Maxwell married Ruth Harger, Schenectady, New York.